

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

DT 201

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determination for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and area of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use typewriter, word processor or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Elkhorn Guard Station

other name/site number Elkhorn Ranger Station Historic District

2. Location

street & number Approximately 11.5 miles along Elwha River Trail from the Whiskey ☐ not for publication

Bend Trailhead: Elwha Sub-district

city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles ☐ vicinity

state Washington

code WA

county Clallam

code 009

zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this

property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐

entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐

determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation Sheet.

☐

determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐

removed from the National Register.

☐

other, (explain):

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation Sheet.

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determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐

removed from the National Register.

☐

other, (explain:)

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☒ district
- ☐ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
3		structures
		objects
4		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter N/A if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register**

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp (Guard Station)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp (Visitor Contact Station)

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	<u>Wood and Stone</u>
walls	<u>Wood Log</u>
roof	<u>Wood Shake</u>
other	<u>Wood</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Summary: The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District, also known as the Elkhorn Ranger Station, is comprised of four Rustic Style buildings sited in a small clearing within a dense forest, about 11.5 miles from the trailhead at Whiskey Bend, in the Elwha District of Olympic National Park. The buildings are rectangular or square, of log and shake construction, with shake-covered roofs. The buildings are in good condition and continue to function much as they did historically. All four buildings appear much the same as they did after their construction between 1930 and 1934 by the United States Forest Service. The complex is a fine example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Forest Service) and Architecture (Log, Pole, and Shake). The district has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- ☐ **Previous documentation on file (NPS):**
- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Criterion A: Politics/Government

Criterion C: Architecture

Period of Significance

Criterion A: 1930 - 1934

Criterion C: 1930 - 1934

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

United States Forest Service
Civilian Conservation Corps

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of Repository:

Elkhorn Guard Station
Name of Property

Clallam County, WA
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 4 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	10	464950	5302190	3	10	465080	5302040
	zone	east	northing		zone	east	northing
2	10	465080	5302160	4	10	464850	5302000

— See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is formed by an irregular polygon which encompasses the one building, three structures and the open meadow that reaches the river's edge and is visible from the residence.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the guard station residence, woodshed, shelter and barn, and the immediate surrounding clearing and forest backdrop to convey a sense of the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Gail E.H. Evans, Historian / Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian(1986), Gretchen Luxenberg, Historian (1998), and Jacilee Wray, Anthropologist (2005).

organization National Park Service, Columbia Cascade Support Office

date 1986/1998

street & number 909 1st Avenue

telephone (206) 220-4138

city or town Seattle

State Washington

zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A 7.5 minute USGS map indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name

street & number

city or town

state

telephone

zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 **Elkhorn Guard Station: Clallam County, WA** Page 1

Narrative Description: The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District, also referred to as the Elkhorn Ranger Station, was constructed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) between 1930 and 1934 as part of that government agency's desire to have patrol stations in highly traveled areas of the national forest. It is located about 11.5 miles from the trailhead at Whiskey Bend, along the Elwha River in Olympic National Park. The complex is sited on a small, grassy knoll at the edge of an open meadow, against a backdrop of dense hemlock forest, about 100' from the Elwha River.

The style of architecture exhibited in this historic district indicates USFS construction methods and techniques. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula through the establishment of the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty years, a network of administrative structures evolved facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistance) patrol of this immense territory. Ranger stations were usually built at more accessible frontcountry sites, while guard stations were typically constructed at remote backcountry sites reached only by trail. As the ranks of forest personnel swelled and trails were built into the rugged interior of the forest, more stations were built. These complexes usually consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral.

This complex is one of the numerous administrative facilities constructed by the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. The Elkhorn Guard Station complex was built mostly by labor provided by Depression-era work relief programs. The PWA and CCC assisted in the completion of these buildings. The major portion of the log residence was erected in the fall of 1933, just as the National Park Service was given jurisdiction of the Mount Olympus National Monument. PWA crews worked under the supervision of the Forest Service when the largest portion of construction took place. A new log structure replaced an older, smaller log cabin that served as the guard station. This older cabin was sited closer to where the present-day shelter now stands; it was subsequently burned at an unknown date. A barn with about 5 acres of open pasture and a shelter completed the guard station complex by late 1933. This complex was turned over to the National Park Service in 1938, when the NPS inherited all of the USFS designed and constructed buildings and structures after Olympic National Park was established in what was formerly Mount Olympus National Monument. The complex remains as one of only five Forest Service guard stations left within Olympic National Park, where there used to be dozens.

The guard station residence, built in 1933, is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 12' x 16' (main body only) and set on a post and pier (rock) foundation. It is 1-story in height and 3 bays wide. The building is constructed of round, peeled logs with saddle-notched corners. The slightly overhanging gable roof has exposed log purlins and is sheathed in wood shakes. The gable roof extends about 4' beyond the structure on the rear elevation to create a porch supported by peeled log posts with exposed log purlins. A centered, shed-roofed overhang on the main facade creates a porch supported by peeled log posts set on wooden decking. The center front door is wood with a rustic, "Stick" style screen door. The windows are 6-over-6, and 3-over-3, double-hung sash with log surrounds. The only alterations appear to be the addition of a metal stovepipe.

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Section number 7

Elkhorn Guard Station: Clallam County, WA

Page 2

The guard station woodshed was constructed in 1934. It is a simple, 1-story, straightforward, functional building designed for a specific purpose. It is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 10' x 12' in size, with no foundation. Built of wood-frame wall construction and sheathed in wood shakes, it has a wood-shaked gable roof which has slightly extended eaves and exposed rafters. There are no windows and the door is made of vertical wood boards with a diagonal 2" x 4" brace. The only alteration appears to be the replacement of wood shakes with wood shingles in portions of walls. The woodshed was reconstructed in-kind in 1997 because of termite damage at its same location 10' from the residence.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Barn was completed by CCC crews under the supervision of Forest Service personnel in the summer and fall of 1933. When completed, the barn housed four stalls, a manger, and a hay rack. Five acres of open pasture provided an area for pack animals to rest and graze. The three-sided barn is square, measuring 20' x 20', 1-story in height, and constructed of log pole wall construction with wood shake siding set on a wood sill foundation. The steeply pitched gable roof has wood shakes, and exposed rafters. There is plank flooring along the west wall and an earthen floor in the east portion of the interior. There are two wide, open bays on the east wall and no windows. There are two doors on the south wall sheathed in wooden shakes. The only alterations appear to be the removal of most of the east wall to create wider bays (possibly done in the 1970s) and the relocation of the south door (date unknown). This building, along with the shelter, was relocated from its original site as a preservation measure in 1996 because of the encroaching river course. The barn and shelter were reestablished in an area deemed safe from the river course and the relationship between the structures was recreated in the new location.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Shelter was built in the early 1930s as one of dozens of trail shelters erected by the Forest Service. It was one of six along the Elwha River and is the only remaining one dating from the 1930s that still stands today. The three-sided shelter is square, measuring 14' x 14', 1-story, and set on a stone foundation. It is of pole wall construction and sided in board and batten. The saltbox shaped roof is sheathed in cedar shake. It has exposed pole rafters, an interior wood floor, and bunk beds built into the sidewalls. The only alterations appear to be the replacement of the original wood shake siding with board and batten (possibly done in the 1950s), and the addition or replacement of the wood floor with an in-kind floor done in the 1950s. Although the original wood siding has been replaced with another type of wood siding, the building is compatible with the others in the complex and is a contributing element of the district because it adds to its cohesive appearance. The shelter was relocated in 1996 due to the changing course of the Elwha River. It was relocated away from the water but respecting the spatial organization that existed historically within the complex.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District continues to exhibit the qualities of its original design and method of construction as built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the United States Forest Service, the latter, as part of the effort to establish a presence on the ground. The Forest Service built an extensive network of trails, shelters, and guard and ranger stations across national forest lands on the peninsula in order to protect valuable stands of timber. It is a representative example of the types of buildings and structures built in the backcountry

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Section number 7 and 8

Elkhorn Guard Station: Clallam County, WA

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by the USFS. Using local, natural materials in a straightforward, functional manner, the USFS designed and built dozens of these types of buildings over its tenure as land steward for the purpose of assisting forest rangers in their diverse range of duties. Although the two of the buildings were moved and one was reconstructed in-kind, overall, this complex retains a high degree of integrity in its setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and exhibits the registration requirements identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARDS PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:

Summary: The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District is significant for its association with politics and government (United States Forest Service) activities within what is today Olympic National Park (criterion A). The district also is an example of the distinctive type and method of construction, Log, Pole, and Shake construction, utilized by the United States Forest Service in its years of managing the national forest lands on the Olympic Peninsula prior to the establishment of the national park (criterion C). Built between 1930 and 1934, the four buildings comprising the historic district are representative of the types of buildings that the United States Forest Service constructed to accomplish one of its objectives on the Olympic Peninsula—protecting the valuable stands of timber the agency was charged with managing—by building an extensive network of ranger, guard and patrol cabins, shelters, and lookouts. The complex exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and is indicative of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Forest Service) and Architecture (Log, Pole, and Shake). The district has integrity of setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth for these properties in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Narrative: As road construction and recreational development invited a broader public to venture to the Olympic Peninsula, its earlier reputation as an untamed wilderness diminished. Accessibility provided by the loop highway encircling Mount Olympus National Monument was only one agent in the opening of the interior wilderness to recreational pursuits. Beginning in 1905 and continuing for 33 years, lands now included in the inland portion of the national park were under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. Although multiple resource management was, and is today, the underpinning of the USFS administrative policies, timber management received particular emphasis in the Olympics. Following the appointment of Rudo L. Fromme as Olympic Forest Supervisor in 1911, plans were initiated to develop a comprehensive trail system to facilitate management of timber and other resources, with the specific concern of forest fire prevention and suppression. This trail system would include shelters, houses, sheds, and phone lines to assist the forest rangers in their fire suppression work.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District, with its residence, woodshed, barn, and shelter, was built between 1930 and 1934, and reflects the intense USFS development program. It is one of dozens of complexes that were built as part of this vast network of administrative facilities. This network of resources greatly assisted the forest ranger in getting supplies into the backcountry and in conducting his work. By the 1930s, part of a ranger's job was to assist backcountry travelers, and these stations responded to the need of greeting and assisting

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Section number 8 and 9 Elkhorn Guard Station: Clallam County, WA Page 4

hikers by serving as a contact station. To devise and construct this network of facilities was a tremendous effort in terms of human and fiscal resources.

Extensively used by Native Americans prior to the arrival of newcomers to the peninsula, the Elwha River is a natural hiking route into the interior of the Olympic Range. The Elwha River is widely known for its excellent trout fishing, and was singled out by the Forest Service as a prime target for recreational development. The Elkhorn Guard Station complex benefited from Depression-era CCC work crew who assisted in the completion of the buildings in this complex. The construction of this guard station represents an important period of growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, construction of ranger and guard stations subsided. The NPS inherited a lot of Forest Service facilities in 1938, including the Elkhorn Guard Station complex. Many of the Forest Service facilities taken over by the NPS continue to be used as they were historically; many others were demolished over time by the NPS because of a different land management philosophy and administrative policies. This complex has remained intact, and continues to serve national park visitors today much as it did historically when the lands were managed by the Forest Service.

The historic district is a noteworthy example of Log, Pole, and Shake buildings popular during an era of unsurpassed recreational and administrative facility development by the Forest Service (criterion C), and is significant for its association with government activities and efforts to manage these federal lands for timber and recreationists (criterion A). The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship, and continues to reflect the values and philosophies of its builders in its architectural expressions and use. The need to relocate two of the buildings within the complex because of the threat from the encroaching river has not diminished their integrity. Great effort was made to reestablish the buildings in a manner that reflects their historic configuration, in the same setting, but a greater distance from the river to preserve them for the future.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District is an example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government/Politics and Architecture. It is a cohesive ensemble that retains a high degree of integrity in its setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Bibliography: Evans, Gail. Historic Resource Study. NPS. 1983; draft, national register nomination, 1986.

[illegible]

1. SITE I.D. NO.

2 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

185

ELKHORN GUARD STATION RESIDENCE
(ELKHORN RANGER STATION RESIDENCE)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Seasonal Residence

1 SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO)

Elwha River Trail; approx. 11.5 miles
from trailhead at Whiskey Bend

8. PRESENT USE

Seasonal Residence

: CITY/VICINITY
Elwha District, OLYM,
COUNTY
Clallam,

STATE
Washington

2. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE
ADDRESS
Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

13 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Residence was built by labor provided by Depression-era work relief programs--namely the CWA and the CCC. The major portion of this peeled log structure was erected in the fall of 1933, just as the National Park Service was given jurisdiction of the Mt. Olympus National Monument, in which the building stood. CWA work crews worked under the supervision of the Forest Service when the largest portion of construction took place. The new guard station residence replaced a smaller log cabin that served as a guard station, and that stood near the edge of the meadow close to the existing shelter. (This structure was subsequently burned.) A barn with approx.

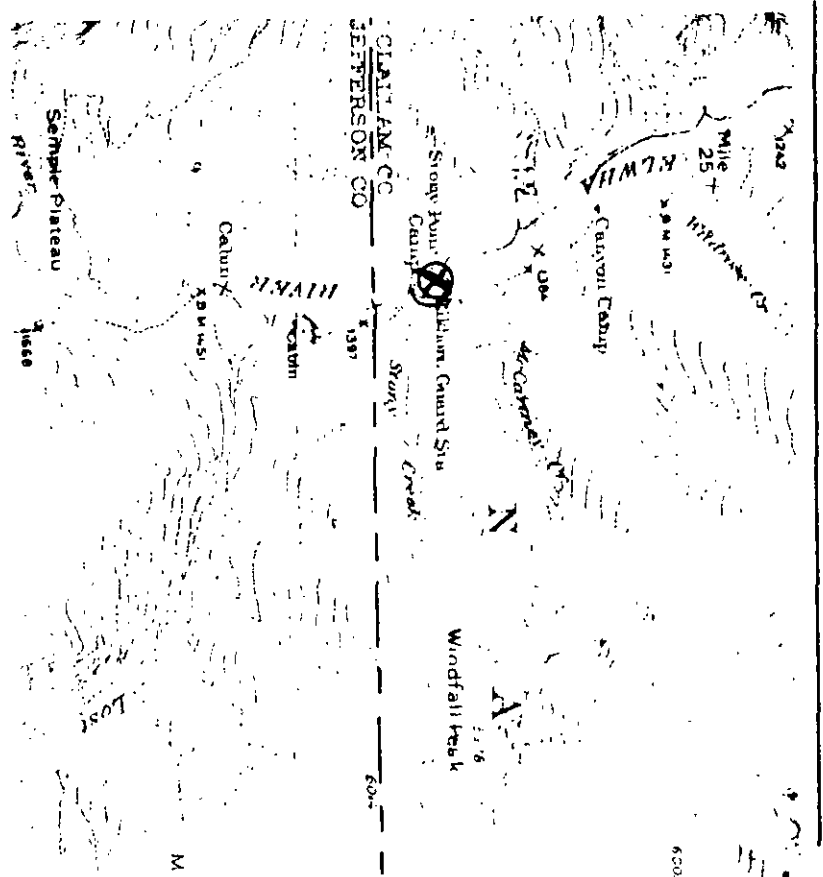
five acres of open pasture and a shelter, completed the guard station complex in late 1933. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interam, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS		
15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)							
					<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN

11 SIGNIFICANCE

stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 24:31

NEG. 24:27

Unsurveyed

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT

☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☒ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEY

☐ NG ☐ NW ☐ PMS ☐ PMS-1 ☐ PMS ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park.
Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington.
Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.
University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.
Letter from Preston P. Macy to O.A. Tomlinson. 1934 (20 August). Macy Papers (Box 1-1). Archives and Manuscripts Section.
Letter from Preston P. Macy to O.W. Carlson. 1936 (8 February). Macy Papers (Box 1-19). Archives and Manuscripts Section.
White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White.
Photocopy. (Located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION NPS

DATE 9/82, 1984

which became a hallmark of 1930s Depression-era groups, such as the CWA and the CCC. Of the four buildings in this group, only the Elkhorn Shelter has undergone considerable loss of physical integrity through residing. As a total group, however, the Elkhorn building ensemble and its immediate surroundings have experienced minimal alteration since the 1930s. The Elkhorn Guard Station building group and surrounding grounds possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Only one other Forest Service back country guard station (North Fork Quinault Guard Station) on the Olympic Peninsula, dating from the 1930s, has retained its integrity as a building group.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ LOCAL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

PNRO

INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

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1. SITE I.D. NO.

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

187
ELKHORN GUARD STATION WOOD SHED
(ELKHORN RANGER STATION WOOD SHED)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Wood shed

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

10. DATE

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)

Elwha River Trail; approx. 11.5 miles from
trailhead at Whiskey Bend

6. PRESENT USE

Wood shed/
Storage

11. REGION

1934

4. CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

Elwha District, OLYM, Clallam,

Washington

SCALE

1:24

OTHER:

(1:82.5)

QUAD

Mt. Angeles

8. UTM ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING	11. REGION
10	4650505	302075	PNR

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

The Elkhorn Guard Station Wood Shed was presumably built by the Depression-era, work relief Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) when the new guard station residence was being completed. The construction of the Wood Shed in 1934 took place during a time when the administration of Mount Olympus National Monument, in which Elkhorn was included, was being transferred from the National Forest Service to the National Park Service. In addition to the Wood Shed, construction of the guard station residence and barn occurred in 1933-1934. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty-three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest ranger and guard (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at backcountry locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire protection

14. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT

☐ GOOD

☒ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED

☐ RUINS

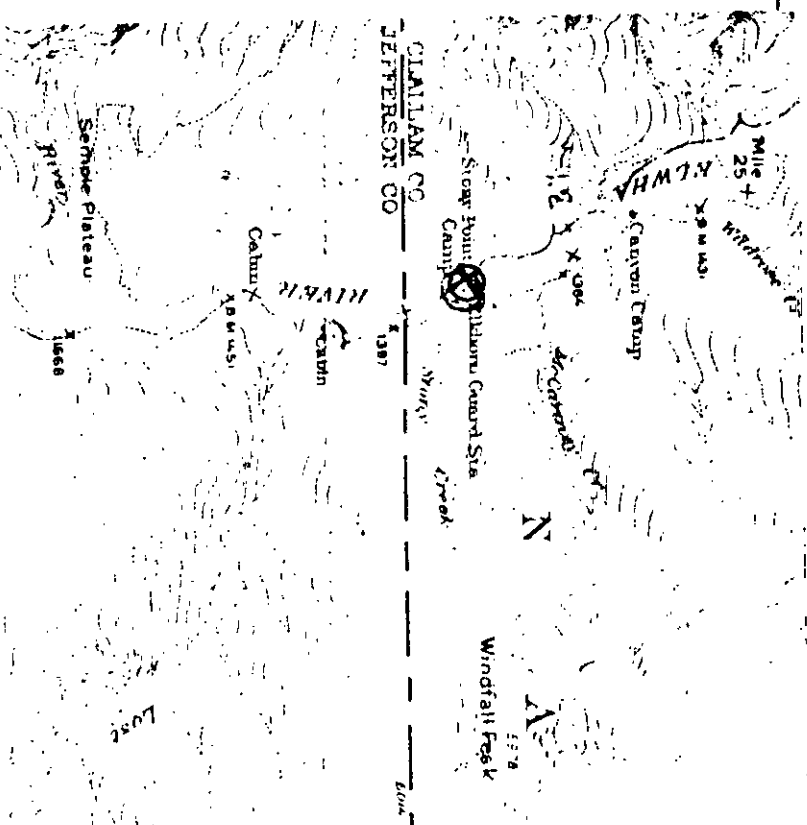
15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)

☐ YES

☐ NO

☒ UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE This building, as well as the residence barn, and shelter, all standing at the Elkhorn Guard Station, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a total building ensemble. All four buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1934, at a time of exuberant construction and development of backcountry areas on the Olympic Peninsula by the U.S. Forest Service. Widely known since the 1890s, as a natural hiking route into the interior of the Olympic Range, and for its excellent trout fishing, the Elwha River was singled out by the Forest Service as a prime target for recreational development. In addition to the historical significance of this four-structure building ensemble, the Elkhorn Guard Station Residence is an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, which became a hallmark of 1930s Depression-era groups such as the CWA and the CCC. Of the four buildings in this group, however, the Elkhorn building ensemble and its immediate surroundings have experienced minimal alteration since the 1930s. The Elkhorn Guard Station building group and surrounding grounds possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials,



Unsurveyed

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?		<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NAME
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY		<input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO		
20. EXISTING SURVEYS:		<input type="checkbox"/> NR	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL	<input type="checkbox"/> HABS
		<input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY	<input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
				<input type="checkbox"/> HAER-1
				<input type="checkbox"/> HAER
				<input type="checkbox"/> NPS
				<input type="checkbox"/> STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington, Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Letter from Preston P. Macy to O. A. Tomlinson. 1934 (20 August). Macy Papers (Box 1-1). Archives and Manuscripts Section.

Letter from Preston P. Macy to O. W. Carlson. 1936 (8 February). Macy Papers (Box 1-19). Archives and Manuscripts Section.

White, D. H. c. 1933. "Map of Olympic of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy. (located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY	Gail E. H. Evans	AFFILIATION	National Park Service	DATE	9/82, 1984
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PNPRO INVENTORY

INVENTORY										Cultural Resources Division										Seattle, Washington 98121																			
1. SITE I.D. NO.																																							
2 NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 187 ELKHORN GUARD STATION WOOD SHED (ELKHORN RANGER STATION WOOD SHED)										5. ORIGINAL USE Wood Shed										7. CLASSIFICATION										9. RATING									
3 SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.) Elwha River Trail; approx. 11.5 miles from trailhead at Whiskey Bend										6. PRESENT USE Wood Shed/ Storage																				10 DATE									
4 CITY/VICINITY Elwha District, OLYM, COUNTY Clallam,										STATE Washington										SCALE 1:24 OTHER _____ QUAD 1625 NAME _____										11 REGION									
12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS																																							

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

1.3 DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)

and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service-ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The Elkhorn Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape; measures 10' x 12'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction with shake siding; gable roof with shakes; no foundation; earth floor; no windows; one wood shake door. Alterations: portions of walls replaced with wood shingles. Siting: approx. 10' from rear of Elkhorn Patrol Station on grassy knoll at edge of open meadow.

14. CONDITION	<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS
15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN		

1.8 SIGNIFICANCE

(continued from page one)

workmanship, feeling, and association. Only one other Forest Service back country guard station (North Fork Quinault Olympic Peninsula) on the Olympic Peninsula dating from the 1930s, has retained its integrity as a building group.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY ☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ UNKNOWN
☐ NO

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20. EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE
☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

PNRO

INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO.	2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE	3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)	4. CITY/VICINITY	5. ORIGINAL USE	6. PRESENT USE	7. CLASSIFICATION	8. UTM ZONE	9. EASTING	10. NORTHING	11. REGION	12. QUAD NAME
	188 ELKHORN GUARD STATION BARN (ELKHORN RANGER STATION BARN)	Elwha River Trail; approx. 11.5 miles from trailhead at Whiskey Bend	Elwha District, Olympic National Park, Clallam, Washington	Barn	Unoccupied		10	4649505	302125	PNR	

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.
The three-walled, shaked-sided Elkhorn Guard Station Barn was constructed during the summer and fall of 1933 by Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) corpsmen under the supervision of the U.S. Forest Service. The new (presently existing) guard station residence was under construction at the same time. When completed, the barn housed four stalls, a manger, and a hay rack. The buildings at Elkhorn stood in five acres of open pasture, where pack animals were hitched and grazed. The construction of the barn in late 1933 took place during a time when administration of Mount Olympus National Monument, in which Elkhorn was included, was being transferred from the National Forest Service to the National Park Service. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty-three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest ranger and guard (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/

14. CONDITION	15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION? (SPECIFY THREAT)	16. SIGNIFICANCE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	This building, as well as the residence, wood shed, and shelter, all standing at the Elkhorn Guard Station, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a total building ensemble. All four buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1934, at a time of exuberant construction and development of back country areas on the Olympic Peninsula by the U.S. Forest Service. Widely known since the 1890s, as a natural hiking route into the interior of the Olympic Range, and for its excellent trout fishing, the Elwha River was singled out by the Forest Service as a prime target for recreational development. In addition to the historical significance of this four-structure building ensemble, the Elkhorn Guard Station Residence is an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, which became a hallmark of 1930s Depression-era groups such as the CWA and the CCC. Of the four buildings in this group, only the Elkhorn Shelter has undergone considerable loss of physical integrity through residing. As a total group,

(Continued)

(Continued)



18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> NAME
19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> YES, LIMITED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES, UNLIMITED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN
20. EXISTING SURVEYS	<input type="checkbox"/> NR <input type="checkbox"/> COUNTY	<input type="checkbox"/> NHL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LOCAL	<input type="checkbox"/> HABSS <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER
	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER-1	<input type="checkbox"/> HAER	<input type="checkbox"/> NPS <input type="checkbox"/> STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Righter, Elizabeth. 1978. Cultural Resource Overview of the Olympic National Forest, Washington, Vol. I and II. Washington, D.C.: Jack McCormick and Associates.

University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Letter from Preston P. Macy to O.A. Tomlinson. 1934 (20 August). Macy Papers (Box 1-1). Archives and Manuscripts Section.

Letter from Preston P. Macy to O.W. Carlson. 1936 (8 February). Macy Papers (Box 1-19). Archives and Manuscripts Section.

White, D.H. ca. 1933. "Map of Olympic of Olympic Peninsula, Washington." Tacoma, Washington: D. H. White. Photocopy. (Located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY	GAIL E. H. EVANS	AFFILIATION	NPS	DATE	9/82. 1984
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PNRO

INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division
Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE

188

ELKHORN GUARD STATION BARN
(ELKHORN RANGER STATION BARN)

5. ORIGINAL USE

Barn

7. CLASSIFICATION

9. RATING

10. DATE

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)

Elwha River Trail; approx. 11.5 miles
from trailhead at Whiskey Bend

6. PRESENT USE

11. REGION

NORTHING

EASTING

UTM ZONE

4. CITY/VICINITY

COUNTY

STATE

SCALE

1:24

1:62.5

QUAD

NAME

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)

sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The Elkhorn Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Square in shape; measures 20' x 20'; 1-story; pole wall construction sided with wood shakes; steep pitched gable roof

14. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT☐ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT)☐ YES☐ NO☐ UNKNOWN

XXXXXX (Item No. 13 continued) with cedar shakes, exposed pole rafters; wood sill foundation; plank floor along west wall; earth floor in east portion of interior; two shake-sheathed doors on south wall; two wide, open bays on east wall; no windows. Alterations: removal of most of east wall to create wide bays, probably in early 1970s location of south door moved. Siting: near edge of open meadow approx. 100' east of Elwha River.

16. SIGNIFICANCE

however, the Elkhorn Guard Station building group and surrounding grounds possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Only one other Forest Service back country guard station (North Fork Quinalt Guard Station) on the Olympic Peninsula dating from the 1930s, has retained its integrity as a building group.

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES

☐ NO

☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED
☐ NO

☐ YES, UNLIMITED
☐ UNKNOWN

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20. EXISTING
SURVEYS

☐ NR
COUNTY

☐ NHL

☐ LOCAL

☐ HABS

☐ OTHER

☐ HAER-1

☐ HAER

☐ NPS

☐ STATE

22. INVENTORIED BY

AFFILIATION

DATE

PNRO

INVENTORY

National Park Service
Pacific Northwest Region
Cultural Resources Division

Westin Building, Room 1920
2001 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98121

1. SITE I.D. NO. 2. NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE 300
ELKHORN SHELTER

3. SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO.)

Elwha River Trail; approx. 11.5 miles
from trailhead at Whiskey Bend

5. ORIGINAL USE

Shelter

6. PRESENT USE

Shelter

4. CITY/VICINITY

Elwha District, OLYM, COUNTY Clallam,

STATE

Washington

12. OWNER/ADMIN ADDRESS

Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Olympic National Park, 600 East Park Ave., Port Angeles, WA 98362

13. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXISTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

Built in the early 1930s, the Elkhorn Shelter was one of dozens of trail shelters erected by the U.S. Forest Service in the 1930s on the Olympic Peninsula. Known for its excellent trout fishing and popularity as a hiking route into the interior Olympic Mountains, the Elwha River was the site of six trail shelters, all constructed before 1941. (The others included, Lillian, Baltimore, Little Elkhorn, Hayes, and Chicago shelters.) The Elkhorn Shelter is the only shelter dating from the 1930s, that remains standing on the Elwha River. The U.S. Forest Service, which had jurisdiction over much of the area now included in Olympic National Park from 1905 to 1933, initiated shelter construction in the late 1920s and the 1930s. Shelter construction coincided with a period of active trail construction by the Forest Service. Shelters were at first intended for use by crews building and maintaining trails and laying telephone lines for fire protection purposes. As part of the Forest Service's multiple use management policy, trails and shelters served to encourage back country recreational use in the interior Olympics. In the 1930s, CCC corpsmen under the supervision of the Forest Service, accelerated shelter and trail construction activity. By the late 1930s nearly 90 shelters stood on the Olympic Peninsula. The greatest abundance of shelters built in the 1930s occurred on the north and east facing slopes of the Olympic Range. During this initial period of construction, shelters were built primarily in lowland valleys along major rivers and creeks, and sited at locations where the fishing and scenery was attractive. In some instances (particularly along the Bogachiel River), shelters replaced or augmented existing ranger or guard (continued)

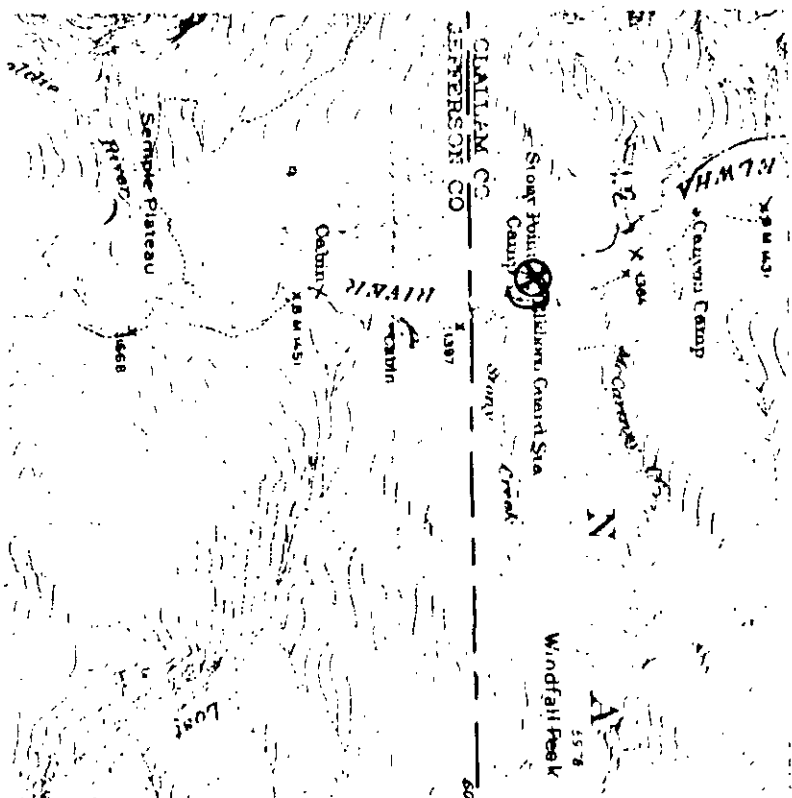
14. CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT☒ GOOD☐ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS15. DANGER OF DEMOLITION?
(SPECIFY THREAT)☐ YES☒ NO☐ UNKNOWN

16. SIGNIFICANCE

This building, as well as the barn, wood shed, and residence, all standing at the Elkhorn Guard Station, are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a total building ensemble. All four buildings were constructed between 1930 and 1934, at a time of exuberant construction and development of back country areas on the Olympic Peninsula by the U.S. Forest Service. Widely known since the 1890s as a hiking route into the interior of the Olympic Range, and for its excellent trout fishing, the Elwha River was singled out by the Forest Service as a prime target for recreational development. In addition to the historical significance of this four-structure building ensemble, the Elkhorn Guard Station Residence is an excellent example of Rustic Style architecture, which became a hallmark of 1930s Depression-era groups such as the CWA and the CCC. Of the four buildings in this group, only the Elkhorn Shelter has undergone considerable loss of physical integrity through residing. As a total group, however, the Elkhorn building ensemble and its immediate surroundings have experienced minimal alteration since the 1930s. The Elkhorn Guard Station

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION



NEG. 24:35

Unsurveyed

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES ☒ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED ☒ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE
☐ COUNTY ☒ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

21. REFERENCES--HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

Evans, Gail E. H. with T. Allan Comp. 1983. Historic Resource Study: Olympic National Park. Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.

Kaune, Robert. 1982. Interview with Gail Evans, 28 September.

Nattlinger, Jack. 1982. Phone communication with Gail Evans, 4 October.

Olympic National Park, Port Angeles, Washington.

"Shelter Establishment Criteria: Olympic National Park." 1978. Typescript. Photocopy. (Located in OLYM history files.)

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. 1941. "Olympic National Forest, Washington (map)." Photocopy. (Located in OLYM history files.)

22. INVENTORIED BY

Gail E. H. Evans

AFFILIATION

National Park Service

DATE

9/82, 1984

17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

☐ YES ☐ NO ☐ NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

☐ YES, LIMITED ☐ YES, UNLIMITED
☐ NO ☐ UNKNOWN

21. REFERENCES--HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

☐ NR ☐ NHL ☐ HABS ☐ HAER-1 ☐ HAER ☐ NPS ☐ STATE
☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

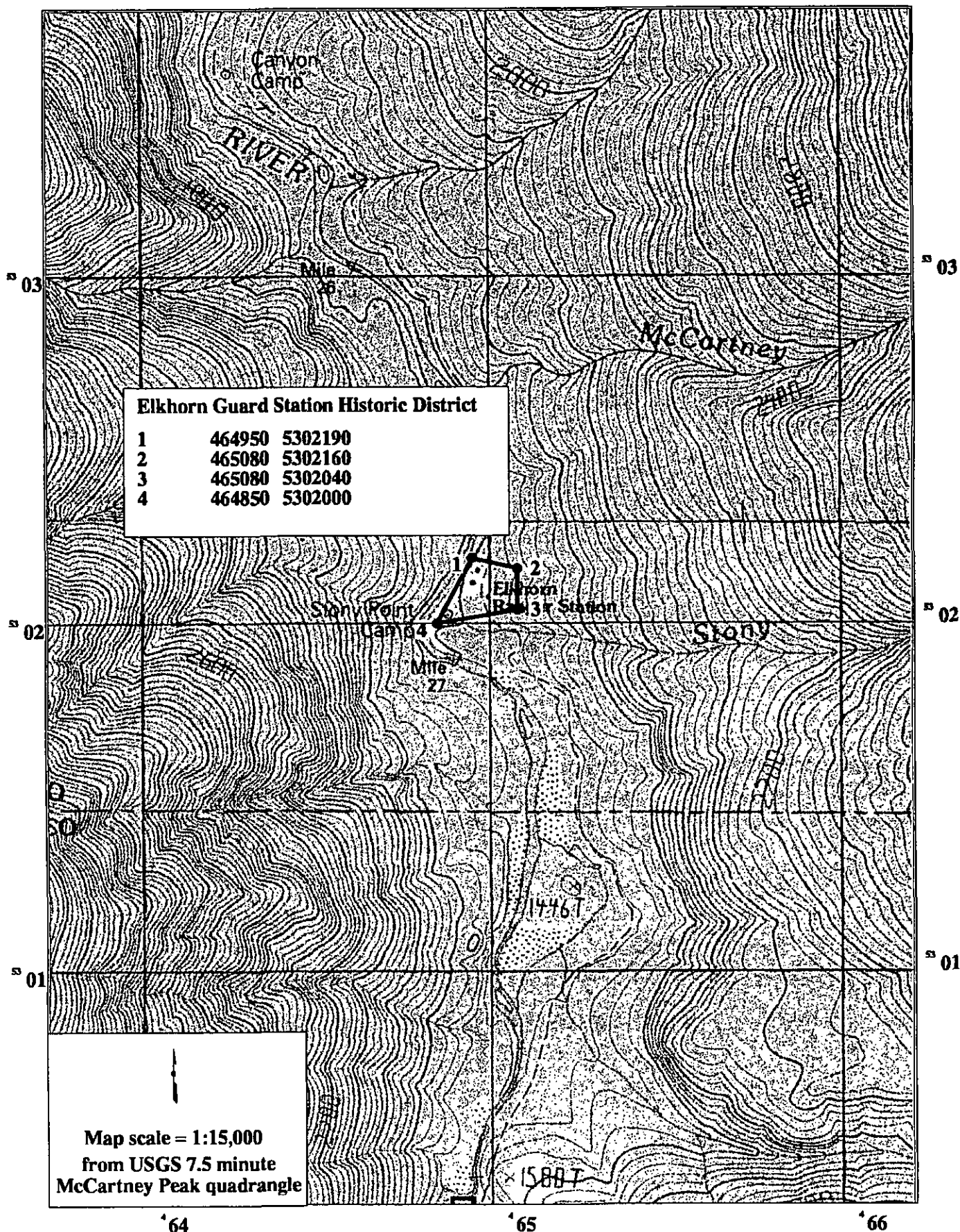
AFFILIATION

DATE

'64

'65

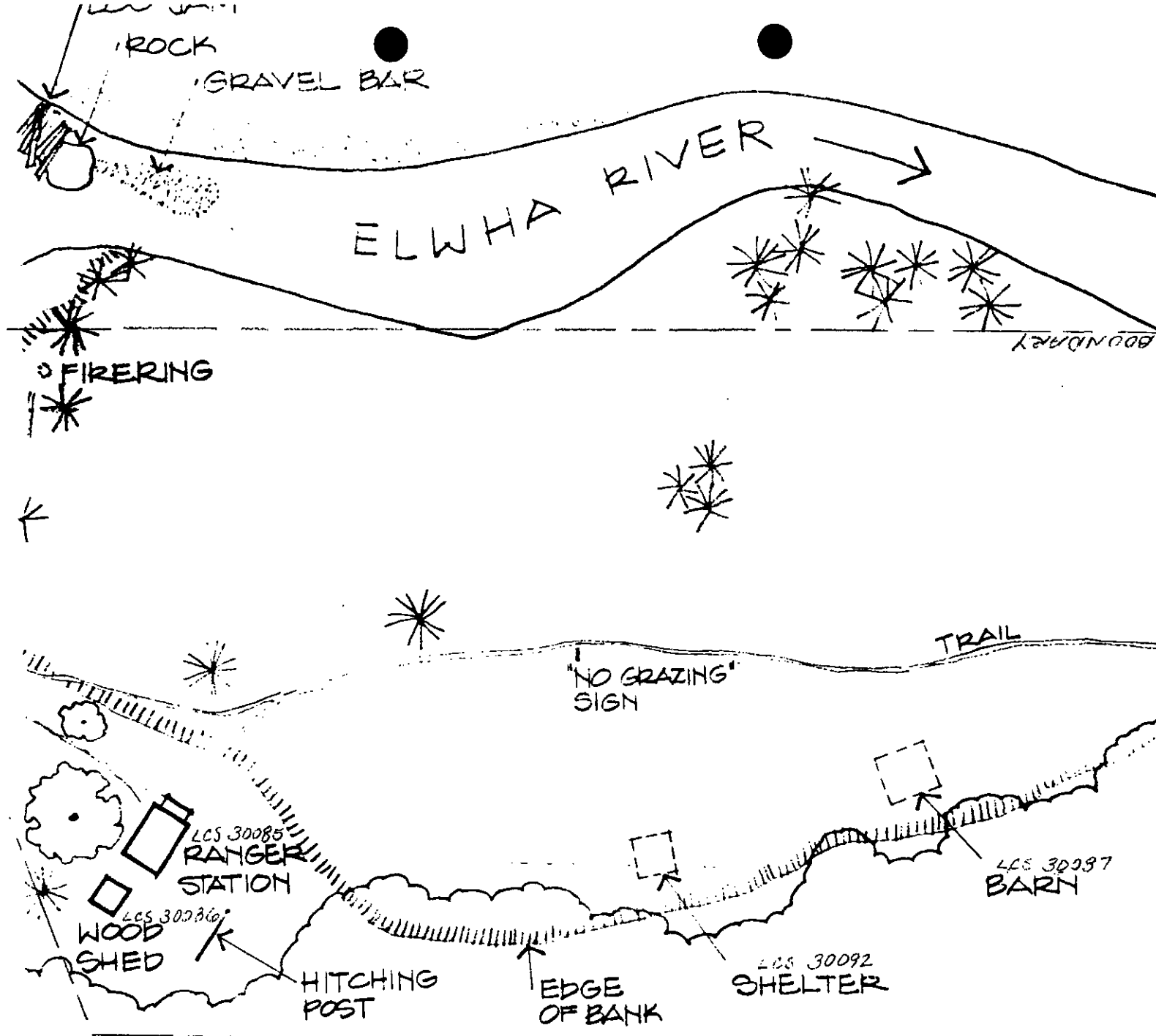
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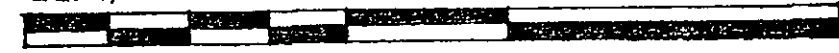
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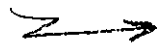


ELKHORN GUNNED STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT



50 25 0 25 50 100 200

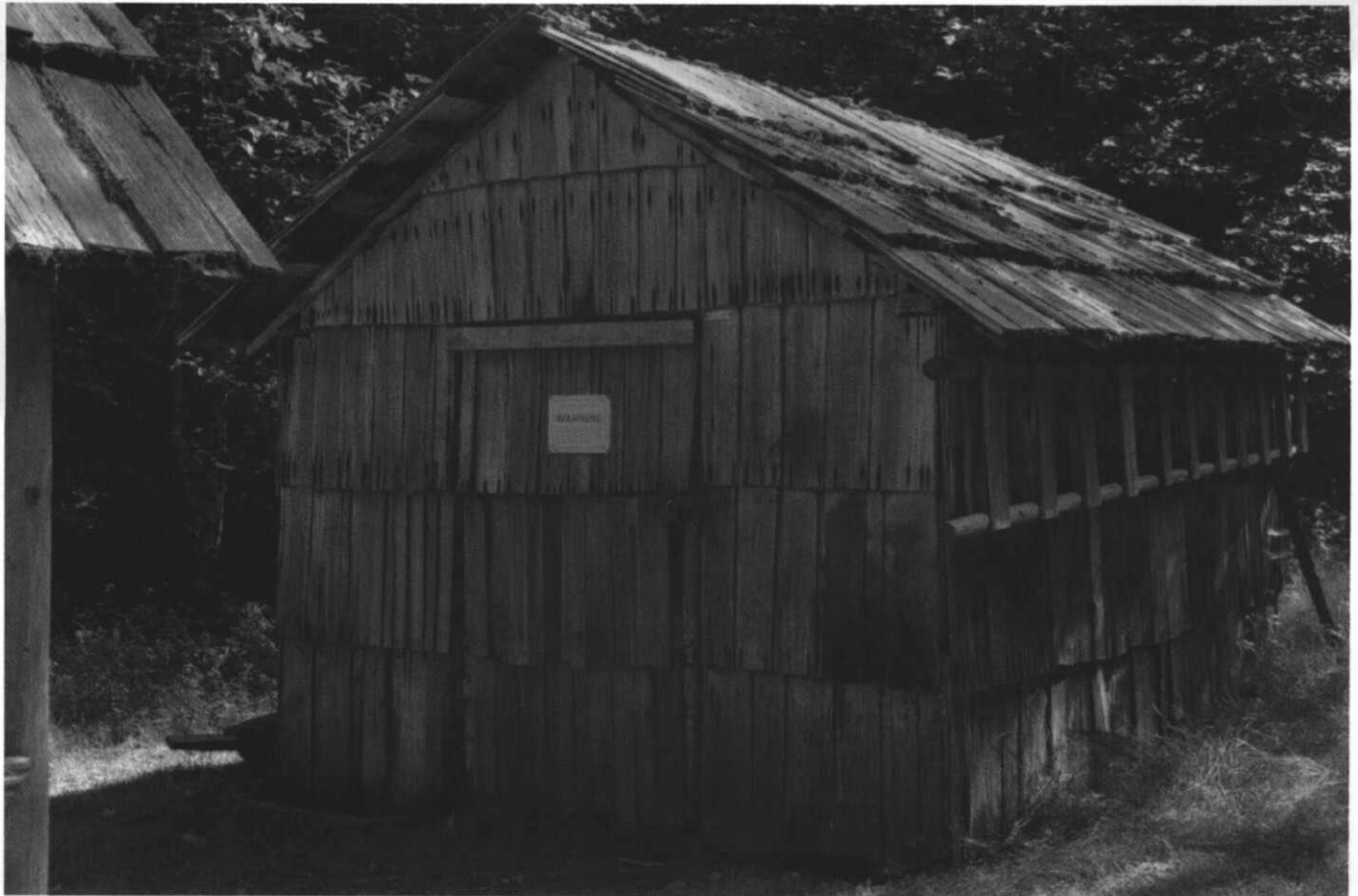
EKG





Description

Residence; Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Elwha
view looking Northeast



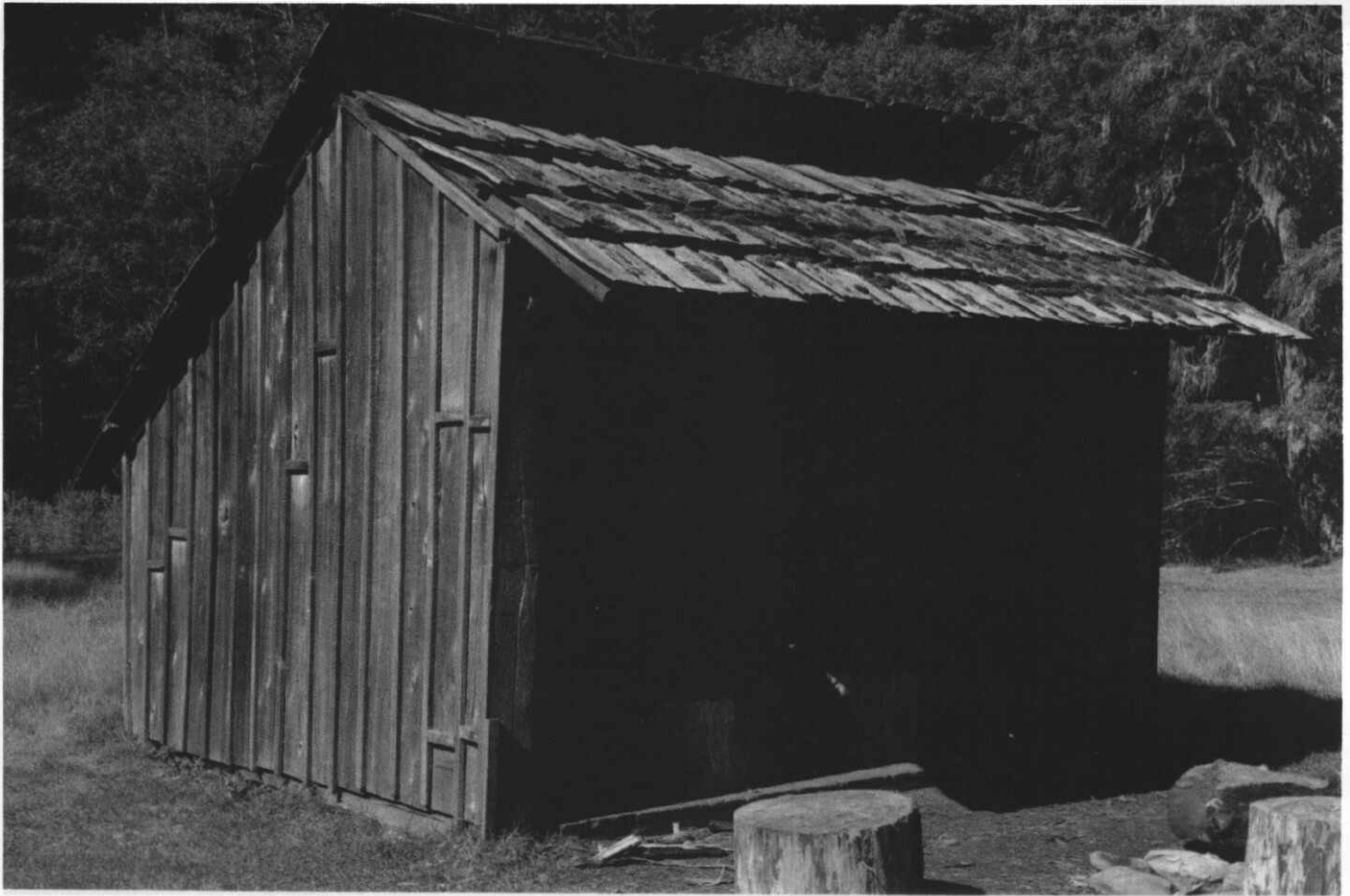
Description

Woodshed; Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Elwha
view looking Northeast



Description

Barn; Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Elwha
view looking East



Description

Shelter; Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Elwha
view looking East



Description

Overview; Elkhorn Guard Station Historic District
Clallam County, WA; Elwha
view looking Northeast